CIRCA 1945-1955

Box 26 Folder 8

The Folk Culture of Yucatan by R. Redfield

Preface

Problem
1. To see if difference hypothecated between Folk & Urban by Maine, Durkheim, Morgan & Tonnes are to be found in studying the 4 groups in Yucatan - connecting their general idea with particular facts.
2. Picking communities that represent types

Chapter I - Peninsula of Yucatan

(A) Yucatan as an island.
1. Isolated as to transportation (except) air & sea - an island
2. Is Insular politically & sentimentally
   (a) sentimentally - Maya heritage
   (b) Politically - only Spanish & Maya - more independence for Maya
3. Topography & Climate
   (a) Flat plain broken by gorge & canates caused by limestone rock
   (b) No river of streams
   (c) Climate - warm & moist with seasonal contrast rain gradient from east to west, north to south (in all three too)
   (d) bushy vegetation
4. Economic factors
   1. Maize & henequen grown
      (folk) (urban or money)
      (a) Maize - milpa system, grown everywhere - northwest except extent not transit
      (b) henequen capitalized by Spanish in 1850's near Progreso & North coast - boom to west
5. Int culture areas of Yucatan
   (a) Coastal region - small population, no agri.
   (b) Commercial henequen exploitation - dense population, social & political leadership & foreign influence greatest, little corn grown
   (c) Maize area, rich land. railroad penetrate area
   (d) Tall rain forests - Maya thrown out Spanish influence
   — area dependent on
      1. Rainfall & population
      2. Spanish population & cultural influence
      3. Maya - native area.
      4. Gradation from Modern & urban to archaic & primitive

(B) Theoritical background of problems.
1. Definitions.

— social relation – behavior of individuals undergoing reciprocal modification with reference to the intent of each

society – any aggregate of individuals among whom there are social relations.

community – individuals occupying a common territory, possessing a habitat

culture – ~~what societies have~~ social relations that exist in terms of their conventional understandings

homogenous society – one composed of people doing same thing

2. Criterion for different communities
(a) homogeneity or heterogeneous (or grades of each)
(b) Isolation & not isolated
~~(3)~~ 1. literacy &
2 pre literacy
(c) complexity of division of labor & technological specialization

(c)
Chief objective –
1. Define differences in the nature of isolated homogenous society & mobile heterogeneous society. so far as Yucatan is concerned. – Types of society
2. Use the difference among the four communities contrast of what often happens when folk contacts urban or other society. – Process of acculturation

Chapter II City, Town, village and Tribe
1. Merida – 1. (race, origin) population heterogeneous, divisions of labor numerous, homogeneous society
2. literacy high
3. wide range of social statuses
4 No Indian element, mainly Spanish or mixed
5. barrio arrangement around a square with business houses,
6 Area of minority groups & class areas

2. Dzitas
1. Many center, professional sent from city (division of labor)
2. literacy 50-50
3. social status in proportion landowners former rich
4. Official tourist?, former Indian
5. barrio arrangement (market) and railroad center

3. Olmec B'om
   1. Grow maize for ceremonial consumption independent farmers. complexions to be explained
   2. language at least Maya or Spanish - 25% literate
   3. States are native and political many
   4. No outriders, few mixed floods of Maya
   5. Formerly town arranged around a temple, now attempt to arrange around a square

4. Tzeltal
   1. Tribe though record self of some tribe, subject maize growers
   2. not literate, ancestor not liked & rare
   3. Run by priest & chief/each and both, Prestige in military & religious
   4. Few mixed floods & many maya
   5. No square, haphazard arrangement

Chapter III - Race & Class.

A Background 1. First two classes ethnically distinct (Race, too?)
now single society with classes, ethnically indistinct
2. Conquest is gradual & some different groups indistinct ethnic

B Problem about ethnic & status groups.
1. General definition of ethnic & status groups common to all communities
2. Each group has special versions of understanding of what
composes ethnic & status groups.
3. Four set of broad definitions of ethnic & status groups
are arranged in order correlated with remoteness from culture

(B) Solutions or facts - every group is somewhat mixed racially
(a) Attitude Tzeltal - well defined in group - out group categories
on basis of ethnic affiliation - hostile outlook
white or Mex hated.
Chamula - recognized in group & out group with
stage in between - friendly outlook
which is Mex resented.

(b) Class Tzeltal 1. Class I - manual labor.
2. Class II - specialists, mixed bloods with some acceptance
3. Class III - leaders & active economic civil
with spanish reference.

C. Mexicans - regular american class system on wealth
ethnic names or dress unimportant

D Zoteis - complete intermixture through Spanish
respect & upper class some basic 3 classes.

Chapter IV - The Spanish & Indian ... Two Heritages

(A) Difficult to distinguish heritages because of 5 factors
1. many taken Spanish heritage & well established
2. Spanish taken many heritage " "
3. Both had many elements in common
4. Original culture pattern contact not known
5. Inventions & adaptations have been made by mixed cultures that belong to neither but one new independent inventions

(B) Spanish influence
1. Technique forces the studied expert
2. Religion - Catholic least in most remote, folk elements
3 body of customs have to do with form & meaning of present org. & to do with rituals of life cycle.

(C) Conclusions
1. many element in common in 4 villages
2. Indian have given agric techniques & food habits
3. Spanish penetrated more than many.
4. Spanish more in soc. org & religion than in technique
5. Catholicism has been incorporated into old groups.
6. European strongest in org.
7. some element in church but not basic
8. Catholic culture without religion popular
9. European element affected underlying
10. Religion retains strongest in outlying communities

Chapter V - The Villagers View of Life
(a folk society

Chapter VI - Culture Organization & Disorganization
Culture - organization of learned understandings in act & artifact
- what characterizes societies
- the understandings are meanings
1. It is an abstraction - what meanings tend to conform to
2. Deal with culture of a society in term of its contents (traits)
3. Elements of culture are organized as can not describe realistic any one of the elements or the elements with out reference to one another {connection & dependence / interrelation & interdependence / understandings}

Disorganization - incompatible conveyed / adaptation of incompatible } understandings
some takes place

Chapter VII Money, Land & Work

Increase in commercialism from Tarok to city
all, however, have to buy & sell & use money.

- Tarok - commercial activities between members
of community not frequent,
- only ceremonial exchange
- no watched conveying of Cash
Chen Kom. no worry about [illegible] one pay
- occasional barter of something exchange or
barter - potter & basketry of land, known, [illegible]
con bullet, agave anywhere in village no land owned
Dzeles - much transitory
regular residence
Mendu - prolate skyland bargaining (fixed
& impersonal, use of money

Changes:
1. Division of labor more complex
2. " " " between sexes less well defined
3. work is an individual effort not collective
4. Discharge of a special function instead of being
sacred & for prestige become profane &
a means of livelihood

Chapter VIII - Family Org. & Disorganization

In all organized village social relations are in large
degree those of kinship - no town rel. absence of family
In Tarok - no divorce - enforced by sanction, moral & secular
Chen Kom - may run away
Dzeles - separation, desertion & divorce are common,
Mendu - most called [illegible], many terms
Kinship - Tarok - classificatory emphasis on age (older brother) = [illegible]
Chen Kom - loss of [illegible] some for old & younger relatives
more emphasis on real kin.
Dzeles - age terms gone, updated terms

as one goes from land to city finds
1. loss of family stability, 2 decline in parental authority, 3 extended family going)
4 respect relationship, 5 consensual behavior towards relatives, wage
6 lack of [illegible] toward distant relatives, 7 love matches increase

Chapter IX - The Decline of the Gods.

Dzelars - Maya deities shrink from Gods to Goblins
- Gods have reciprocal economic feature
- Ritual used as a safeguard
- use of magic ritual

Chac Kom - ritual on of piety & secret

- magic - everywhere - is real & immediate
Station on the road to complete secularization

magic - propitiation

Chapter X - Holy day to Holiday

In festival have those that emphasis religious ties (sacred) & those that are profane (profane) a list of each occurs in each, of course,

Chapter XI - medicine & magic

white magic - Conception of bad (evil) and cured (good) - refers to forest herbs, sickness
Change from male h-men to female herbalist
(to doctor ?)
- Change from religious use of medicine to magical curse

black magic - Tulek - none - sorcery a sin (bad)
Chac Kom - always a possibility but probably wrong
Dzelars - much witchcraft
& Mendez

magic & black magic is expression of intensity of malevolent in the unstable social nucleus of the city

Finish

Fourth

Gifts o

- Recognizing in the Key notes
Exchanging of gifts in the course of
Keeping festivals by continuing
Secondary relations the exchange of
privileges or favours which is the
Keeping the solidarity of the group

Organic Solidarity due to Division of Labor

- sanctions are organized repressive laws
- restitutive law orders & acts about interdependence
  how society do due with common conscience
  both types are personal (individual)
- Each individual different as he is specialized in what he
  work etc, hence, individuals dependent ~~each other~~
  more on society to keep going. (like in an organ)

∴

Rules

1. Organized Repressive Sanctions
2. Rules with Restitutive Sanctions determining
   (a) Absolute Relations
   (b) Relations of Co-operation

Repressive laws in simpler society
Co-operative laws in complex society

Progressive Preponderance of Organic Solidarity - ∴ consequence
social limits in Solidarity

1. Relation between common conscience & ind. conscience
2. Intensity of collective conscience
3. Amount of Defined beliefs & practices & consensus

Horde → segmental societies with clan bore
(mechanical solidarity from likeness
as has only homogeneous elements)
- elements later on religious character

→ Organized society

Organic Solidarity & Contractual Solidarity

Cause "The Division of labor varies in direct ratio with the volume & density of societies & if it progresses in a continuous manner in the course of social development it is because society become regular, denser & generally more voluminous

- occupational life has influence on occupational group therefore with beyond - this has greater freedom than in segmental society which what is contract with all is ind. like

Division of labor in society

Introduction

I The Problem

1. To determine the function of the division of labor, what social need it satisfies
2. To determine the cause & condition upon which it is dependent
3. Classify the principal abnormal forms it presents

Function of the Division of labor

Definition of Function - relation existing between some movement and corresponding needs of the organism

1. Division of labor function is to create in to or more persons a feeling solidarity

Method

- since law reproduces the principal forms of social solidarity, we have only to classify the different types of law to find therefrom the different types of social solidarity which correspond to it

laws may be defined as a rule of sanctioned conduct

- types
  - I { 1. organized repressive sanctions
      { 2. Diffuse repressive sanctions
  - II Restitutive sanctions

Mechanical Solidarity or likeness

- beliefs & sentiments of which form a determinate system or collective or common conscience
- since the collective conscience is alike in each individual the sanctions are diffuse it sets up a solidarity that is automatic or mechanical

Emile Durkheim, Division of Labor in Society
by George Simpson:

Seeley 4916
Hartung

I Estimate of Durkheim's work
(A) logic not too good
(B) method inadequate

Durkheim's basal thesis - theory of relation of mind to society
& society that exist above mind.

repressive law & mechanical solidarity
restitutive law & organic solidarity

cooperation of individuals within a system - system is society
& last individual is an organ. - cooperation of organic
being gives organic solidarity.

mechanical solidarity - no recognizing of organs, if organs must
be alike & act alike therefore they act mechanically
and the solidarity they form is mechanically
solidarity

II Preface to the Second Edition
Law - when a certain number of ind. in a society - have
class, interest, sentiments & occupation not shared
by the rest of society they will attempt to be
attracted to each other under the influence of
likenesses. - individual interests suppressed to
general interests is thus necessary (i.e. moral activity)
Relation of family & corporation
economic
family group ⟶ occupational group
(happens due to rise of trade & freeing of economic exch.)
Is a demand for feelings of solidarity in every group between ind.
III Preface to the first Edition - ethics & science & development of division
of labor as fact

Mal

the function of magic is fulfill an psychological
need (caused by an anxiety or fear of the unknown)

P.B

The function of magic is to keep the solidarity
of the group by practicing certain rituals which are part
(activities)
of their religious institution

the activity of magical practices has a function
to keep the religious institution in existence
by helping the moral structure of it
the same - the feeling which is expressed
mental state in the individual's within the society

Ogburn — Social Anthropology of N.A. Tribes, 1937

Lesley Spier

Lesley Fox — Some Problems of Social Organization

Problem of S.O.

1. Why do people make factors of biological generators one of the important social functions of culture
2. Why are such institutions so varied in form
3. Why do certain institutions arise at different times & different cultural areas
4. Why do certain institutions disappear or change
5. Why kinship terminology more and more institutions and social get alone, more marked it
6. Why are some kinship systems complicated and others so large or more

Solutions

1. Independent variations vs diffusion
2. Invention vs psychological variations
3. natural law vs historical accidents

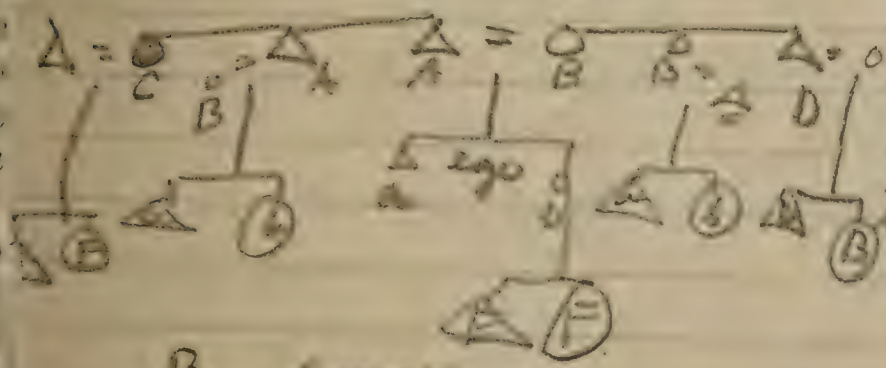
Specific problem in article

1. To find out why different kinship systems occur in Calif.

Solutions

1. Classification of systems in Calif.

(A) Omaha Type

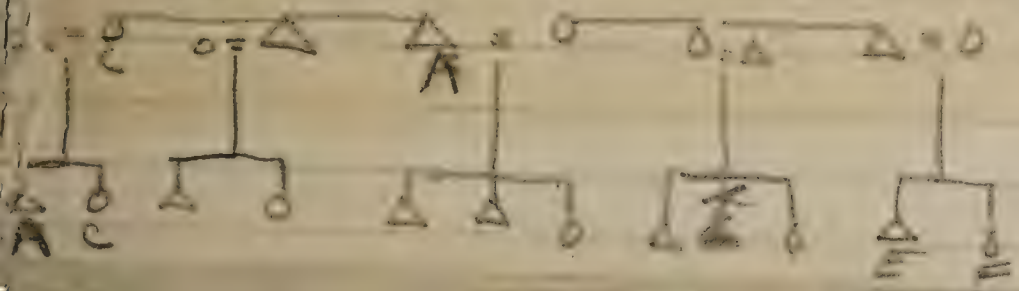


(1) terms

Term A = father
Term B = mother
Term a = brother
Term b = sister
Term C = aunt
Term D = uncle
" E = nephew
" F = niece

(2) Fact (content) upon participants of relationship

B Crow



terms

terms

(content) upon participants of relationship

2. 18 groups of 3 Tones (or 1 groups) from Scale for Class Organ of Workers

3 Characteristics

(a) Some linguistic unity having it's work caused by Language

(b) Each independent members or Groups

(c) By difference of each speaking unit or Dialect unit.

4) Common Interest, all above is speculative & doesn't solve problem

5. Occurrence of class & type of marriage with each type of Relationship agrees no Less & sometimes prefers but made up 5. of which [illegible] of only part of these factors determined to cause of by Individual principles to fulfill some needs, that individual [illegible] made [illegible] by Organic (or mental & intergrate

1. Rules of uniform [illegible]
2. Rule of uniform reception [illegible]
3. Rule of uniform altering
4. Rule of uniform motor Skeletal & reflex
5. Rule of uniform visceral-endocrine, [illegible]
6. Rule of equivalence and to both organic & mental
7. Rule of [illegible] correlation - [illegible]
8. Rule of reciprocal behavior
9. Principle of Equivalence of Stimuli
10. " " Differentiation
11. Generation principle
12. Other behavior principles

Myths + Legends,
many different versions of one & same
legend.

Chapter II
Interpretation of Andaman Custom &
Beliefs: Ceremonial

224 "not to seek origin, but of its meaning - not
of hypotheses about meaning that can be
made generalizations.
- Mass of customs, customs & beliefs form a --
system that determines the life of the society.
method - "what we need to compare - not the customs
but several systems or types"

Hypothesis
1. A society depends for its existence on the presence
in the minds of its members of a certain system of
sentiments by which the conduct of the individual is regulated
in conformity with the needs of society.
2. Any material or object giving harmony become an object
in the system of sentiments
3. This system of sentiments are developed in and by groups of re-
4. Ceremonial customs are the means by which sentiments
are aroused (symbolically) & and by calling
5. The ceremonial intensifies & fortifies the sentiments

Period
1. Lots work of scholars on it
2. Similar ceremonies have similar meaning
3. Customs practiced together probably related
4. We does not compare customs out of context of whole system one comparing

Proof of hypothesis
1. — marriage ceremony — symbolic of factors in ceremony — probably confirms concern & new status of married pair reaffirm sentiment.

2. — peace making ceremony — purpose to change toward each other
2 enemy groups feeling need for ceremony to restore unity
welfare — clever feeling to escape by keeping

border rituals — symbolic affirmation / reinforcing

2. symbolic emphasis on
3 embrace

3. Rate of measuring

General — Ceremonies
1. Affective state / moved / shared by individuals
2. State of mind governed by society — role expectations
3. They are external outlets
4. Relieve sentiments & pass them on

danger — much work in ceremony
1. flow of steam
2. Giving action & gives feeling of harmony
2. Help ego
Carry objects has symbolic nature —
of sun & life
1. bow & arrow
2. pellets
3. fire
4. food

(1. long stay comfortable
well being as symbolic power
2. Degree of power comfort
with use
3. Spend protection rebuilt
to spend source rendered

Chapter V

Kinship Usages - a definite function for every relationship - big difference of opinion from one person to another on kinship usages.

1. Kroeber & Parker Fry:
   (A) Associated - relations of nephew to maternal uncle
   Referential function - women respect but not property
   Joking relation - women in daughter's husband's family
   (B) Relations of nephew to paternal aunt
   Love joke but big distance
   Aversion - great respect

2(C) Power in kinship terms
   (a) Variant terms - daughter's husband's father's sister's son
   son's wife's father's mother's brother's daughter's husband
   Analysis of vocabulary of this phenomena
   1. Borrowing over related contiguous groups
   ⇒ Lower Rio Delta, Gulf Coast by interpretation of location
   2. Double interpretation
   (A) Fear - practices designed to stop incest
   criticisms — (actual don't look that way - just to stop sexual intercourse) Eskimo - won't look at speak to father in law - nevertheless not a good rule to follow
   (B) Psychoanalytic notation - by Freud
   Since son in law & daughter in law were regarded tabu to parents, law is set up so new couples live for a year or extend hospitality of parents for younger in laws who have to offer a kind of thing
   affection + reverence of trivia
   criticisms - 1. Freud assumes hostility based on sex and not on that of fear
   2. Not universal enough to be psychological
   Hopi no taboo in law terms, Mangaia law of
   (c) Taylor interpretation - based on borrowing from rules of avoidance - avoidance of mother's husband and mother - in law taboo

Issues against Taylor correlations + ideal + not true

Indian Labour:
- tribal + caste labour
- reciprocity and barter
- exploitation
- own husband = wife (of course, limited)

Peculiarities (= exceptionality)
1. Regulating & discouraging Emp + unemployment
2. Indian in Fiji + Fiji Ind - gathering relations (Comm + Confront) + public sanctions
3. Cane-cutting in Fiji - sex, property + death

Factors in Issues - all interpretation must be based on
Indian rules of kinship
1. descent + degree of regulation go hand in hand
2. kinship/marriage generally obligations between parental moiety

Life-cycle
Chapter VII
The first (class) involved kinship groups - Lineages
- lineage, either present in the label regulating the
- marriage exogamy - Dakota type of kinship terms
in lineage with classificatory terms
- Generation - Dakota no relation connected with lineage
Characteristics of a tribe
1. Tribe to kinship system
2. non-hierarchical
3. Indian level + private
4. Theoretical common ancestor

Chapter I — Introductory Ethnography

Definition, Scope and Method of Study

Relation to other sciences

Types of Social Organization

1. Crow tribes — Dakota, Omaha, Winnebago, Iroquois, Hopi, Zuni, Navaho, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Ute, Shoshone, Paiute, Chinook, Nootka, Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian, Kwakiutl, Bella Coola, Salish, Thompson River, Shuswap, Carrier, Chilcotin, Kutenai, Blackfoot, Crow, Assiniboin, Plains Cree, Plains Ojibwa, Eastern Cree, Montagnais, Micmac, Malecite, Penobscot, Abnaki, Delaware, Iroquois, Cherokee, Natchez, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Yuchi, Timucua, Calusa, Tequesta, Apalachee, Yamasee, Catawba, Tuscarora, Powhatan, Eastern Algonkin, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Menomini, Sauk and Fox, Kickapoo, Miami, Illinois, Shawnee, Mohican, Wappinger, Delaware, Iroquois, Cherokee, Natchez, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Yuchi, Timucua, Calusa, Tequesta, Apalachee, Yamasee, Catawba, Tuscarora, Powhatan, Eastern Algonkin, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Menomini, Sauk and Fox, Kickapoo, Miami, Illinois, Shawnee, Mohican, Wappinger

2. Hopi — Zuni — Navaho — Apache — Kiowa, Comanche, Ute, Shoshone, Paiute, Chinook, Nootka, Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian, Kwakiutl, Bella Coola, Salish, Thompson River, Shuswap, Carrier, Chilcotin, Kutenai, Blackfoot, Crow, Assiniboin, Plains Cree, Plains Ojibwa, Eastern Cree, Montagnais, Micmac, Malecite, Penobscot, Abnaki, Delaware, Iroquois, Cherokee, Natchez, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Yuchi, Timucua, Calusa, Tequesta, Apalachee, Yamasee, Catawba, Tuscarora, Powhatan, Eastern Algonkin, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Menomini, Sauk and Fox, Kickapoo, Miami, Illinois, Shawnee, Mohican, Wappinger

3. Winnebago — 2 parts, each with exogamous (moieties) — all rest of kinship relations except for sex,) marriage into clans

4. Omaha — exogamous moieties, clans with

5. Ponca — moieties of exogamous — parts with ~~and~~ a political unit & ceremonial

6. Dakota — Thunderbird — Hollow square — ceremonial

7. Kwakiutl — moieties — 20 patrilineal totemic groups in tribe — totemic animal

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Unity of Diversity of Origin

Morgan and writing

Pueblo culturally have independent origin

Plains " " "

Coast " " "

N.W. Coast " " "

Laws of Kinship Order:

moieties — classification of persons — parents

Totemism — relation of element from exogamous

Of the opinion that most of Indian social elements practices & customs & taboos could not be studied comparatively

Chapter III

Meaning of Individuals

Morgan believes that before family,
there always existed [illegible] with complex
[illegible] of consanguinity, with complex
[illegible] — Inglehart says
[illegible] only family & did claim [illegible]
[illegible] of family & did claim [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Social Anthropology

1943, 1954

Kleinman stages of evolution of man
savagery
barbarism
freedom

Condorcet, 1795

promotion to stages of moral betterment
to equality in civilization

Spencer

from simple to complex, from
homogeneous to heterogeneous

Comparative law

~~Codrington~~

Rivers - Diego Frontal de Confluencia
1914 - Social evolution

J. J. Bachofen - 1861 - Das Mutterrecht
primitive promiscuity
maternal
patriarchal

Morgan - 1861 - Ancient law
McLennan

Morgan

Ethnography

Karl von den Steinen - religion of Bororo Indians
Fritz Krause
Lowie 1939
Andree Thevet 1575
Gabriel Soares de Sousa 1587 } French Canadian writings
Father F. S. Luiz (1781) } on Indians
Klemm
Waitz 1858

1. Diffusionist - evolutionist
2. ~~Cultural~~ Diachronic Ethnohistorian
3. Environmentalists
4. Process
5.

1

4

1

1

1

1 Archaeology

Compostella – Royal Hist 1822

Rawlinson – Persian cuneiform 1847

Perrotin – mon contemporain with Caterham.

1836

1. Rigollot 1854

Falconer 1858

Joc Prestwich

John Evans 1859

Chas Lyell

Etchingham

Hempstead
- Leasehurn
Peasmarsh
Rushall - 1213 - Parish with the Hospital
Hastings etc.
Ewhurst - Hurst = wooded elevation
Hurstmonceux 1184
Battle
Sedlescombe
Ewhurst 1576 - Environment Forestry
Management
A.R.I Forest - Parkland Farmland
Ecology Ecology Ecology (composite)
T. Battle - 1051-61 - Abbey Environment

Ethnography - Peasmarsh 1811 - The Hospital of Hastings

Crowhurst - Location - where railroad crosses road by
bridge - Site - Church

Clifford C Gordon - Heritage of Archaeology.
Watts & Co, London

and James Bonwick Pantheists (1711 - 1781)

" She not only checked progress of the mind but destroyed existing evidence of a state of civilization

Edgar Allan Poe 1801
" The Universe that effects was first effected the most complex was developed from simplest forms.

Robert Chambers - 1844 - Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation - Records & writers who already formulated the conception of evolution through natural law

H Spencer 1850 —

James Croll
Climate 1864

Language - Max — Science of Language

Basic assumptions about the Human nature of Race & Culture

1. Man is basically ~~one~~ unadventurous
2. ~~Man~~ is contagious & man imitates (use/ trait)
Culture
diffuses,
Learned part of man's nature

3. Man's adaptation & ~~mastery~~ being and the life of culture depends upon his environment

3. Poverty of man's ability to discover new ways of meeting new environments

Assumption about the beginning of human culture

4. Deals with traits or trait complexes

(a) That cultures are learned and (b) that a trait when invented at a point onward from its origin in all directions

4. Deals with complexes or
(a) culture circles having traits historically connected
(b) That once the chances of the ~~original~~ invention of one of the six culture traits found it, tends to be ~~from~~ a stable unit and its movement as a complex of traits, or carried by a migration of people.

Methodological Assumptions about Chronology

1. Age - area hypothesis, ~~that~~ that culture elements most widespread

That an analysis of a culture in terms of the elements native to the various cultures will reveal much of its history

Organization (Evolution Theory)

Purpose - History of Man in the world

Organization

(A) 1. Man's adaptation of environment
years - the type of adaptation
is still made to the above with
2. Cultural [illegible] shifting from
the place of making of an im
into (after)
3. Parallel uniformity of many
4. Probable [illegible] of other elements
in one area [illegible] centers

(B) Chronological Description

(1) Age from hypothesis - oxygen &
other elements

(2) Analysis of combination & [illegible] of culture groups

(3) That culture will develop as more or
[illegible] in any [illegible] environment

(C) [illegible] - [illegible] comparison with
strength of intact result using the
deductive conformation method
(providing of general principles and
to particular cases (or individual factors))

(D) Example - History of [illegible] Chemical
1. Evolution group
2. Culture
3. [illegible]
4.
5.
6.
7.

Culturechronic

I Purpose - History of Man in the world

II Organization

(A) Basic adaptation Man and Culture

(1) Power of man's beliefs to devise new ways of meeting environment

(2) Inertia and conservatism of culture

(3) Parallel uniformity of many

(4) Probable [illegible] of the various cultural elements and [illegible] in separate groups

(B) Chronological Description

(1) Age from hypothesis - oxygen & other elements

(2) Analysis of combination & [illegible] of culture groups

(3) That culture will develop as more or [illegible] in any [illegible] environment

(C) [illegible] - [illegible] comparison with strength of intact result using the deductive conformation method (providing of general principles and to particular cases (or individual factors))

(D) Example - History of [illegible] Chemical
1. Evolution group
2. Culture
3. [illegible]
4.
5.
6.
7.

Bibliography

[illegible]

Culture - Bachmanwadi

Culture consists of the body of communities, institutions as well as of certain ideals & mental habits which work directly or indirectly for the satisfaction of human needs.

- The primary concern of Sociology or Anthropology - with the forms of institutions, customs, implements & culture.

It holds that cultural process is subject to laws and that the task is to find out function of the real elements of culture

Evolution - what cultural actions take place to fulfil some need

Culture need is the basis of evolution which and the fulfilment of the evolution - to ensure & stabilise to continue

RB — Jan Book — 1937

function — of a word we take it as the correspondence between it and the meaning, conditions or qualities of the word organism

1. Definition

1. Organization is structure — a system of relationships between entities

(Effect or influence is caused on the functioning of the structure. It is through it by the continuity of functioning that the continuity of the structure is preserved

2. Continuity of existence by mutually helpful processes working of interaction of organs has an activity & that naturally has function

Example — reception of gastric fluid in stomach as an activity

Activation of the activity is to change the structure of food into a form in which there are digested and distributed by the blood of the tissues to keep organism going

Other type of organic structure in the disorder organic structure function are to new type come into existence

R. B - 401

5528 Pencil

— One application of the — — — to be found in its
history - how it came to be first noted at all and when it is.
Compare + extend, make perfect explanation + note where how
the ——— — is special exception of polygenesis and comes
" The two kinds of explanation do not conflict, but
supplement one another "

Warren + Dana – Kinship

Term based pattern based on a biological structure

1. Biological structure
   1. Brother + Brother-in-law
   2. Sibling + Sibling-in-law
   3. Mother + Mother-in-law
   4. Son-in-law
   5. Parent-child Union

2. Description of structure

3. Terminology + translation to biological site term

4. "Classificatory + Descriptive" — Type of term
   (a) Isolating term
   (b) Descriptive – all but first order
   (c) Classificatory

5. Method of determining term

Categories
— Type + Function
   1. Consanguineal + Affinal
   2. Lineal / Agnate

makes unfounded statements about religious
judgment both of certain ideas and things such as
that and bad or evil
sweet and good.
rythm and feeling good.

Ceremonies consist of
3-8 " 1. collaborators
2 required by custom
3. performed on occasion of change in course of
normal life.
4. Express the collective sentiments
relating to such crucial change. "

Chapter VI
Interpretation of Andaman Customs and
Beliefs: Myths & Legends.
1. Needs explain relative importance
2. Can social nature be proved & tradition

The Cheyenne & Arapaho Kinship Systems

by Fred Eggan

Introduction

I. Problems General

1. Kinship as its internal relations
2. Kinship system relation to other aspects of social organization
3. Kinship historical & conceptual problems

2. General culture

1. divided into bands, — 1. isolated, 2. patrilocal & matrilocal
2. buffalo hunt & war + chief 3 more or less exogamous
3. Number of associations
4. Government by council

3. Problem — 1. to describe & classify social org.

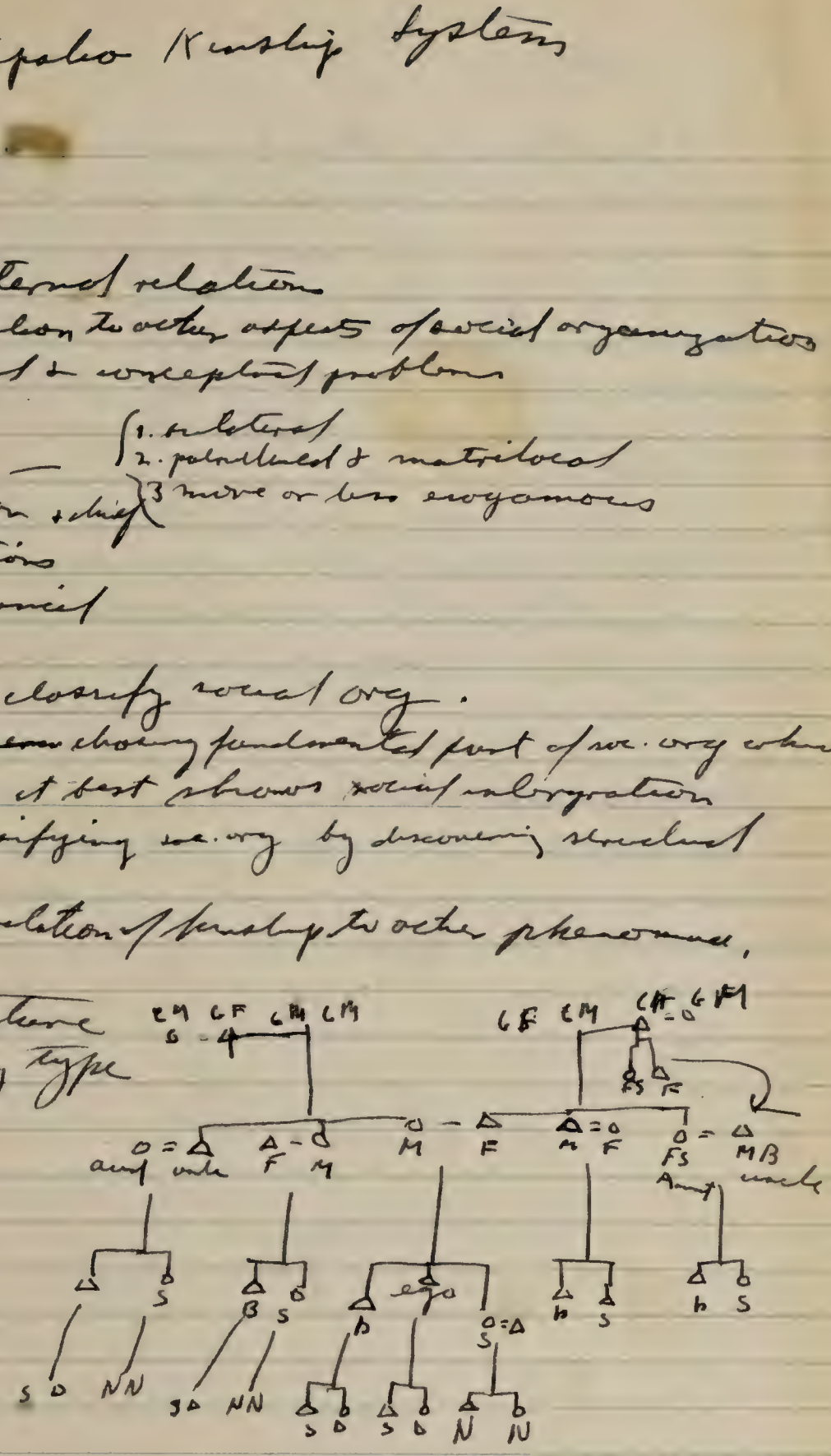
2. Problem of showing fundamental part of soc. org which is kinship as it best shows social integration

3. Problem of classifying soc. org by discovering structural principles

4. Then may find relation of kinship to other phenomena.

(B) Terminological structure

A) Classificatory type (Hawaiian type)



Difference

1. one Cheyenne classify children in law as children - my son's wife being called granddaughter
2. Arapaho & Gros Ventre classify children - my son's wife as being daughter in law

B.) Also ceremonial & ritual extension of kinship

(c) System is very stable (evidence Morgan & early records)

(C) Is mixing behavior — well regulated between each combining Reciprocal

(D) Avoiding behavior - life cycle birth, naming, initiation, marriage & death — husband & husband relatives — brother & sister — mother & son — father & daughter — mother-in-law & son-in-law

(E) Close correlation between kinship terms & social behavior of relatives except one with (in-laws) affinal relatives

composition of all these "rules" behaviors may be explained in 4 principles!

F explanation of social system or description of already principles or concepts would cause system to work (what or make)

4 Equivalence of sibling
2 Relationship of generations
3. Principle of reciprocity
1 sex differentiation

Example

1. Man respect parent, mother-in-laws & children in law powerful
2. Avoid - mother-in-law.
3. Joke with - paternal aunts & maternal uncles & brothers & grandfather
4 Joke roughly with brother & daughter in law.

Social integration

Animism - Benedict - Ency. Soc. Sci.

I- Definition - the belief in spiritual beings

II History of Concept -

Tylor - 1. animism from dreams, shadow, reflection etc
2. the doctrine of the human double or ghost
Spencer. — concept of human double or ghost
Lang — fetish + psyche system
Marett — pre animistic forms of religion
before ... human double

Another thought - beyond behaviour was the concept.
(a) behaviour towards things
(b) behaviour towards spirit of people or peoples.
Do Primitives seem to be a complex system of two
types of behaviour + then there must be a
primitive notion

I Introduction - Lowie - Ency. Soc. Sci.
1. Ways of classification of Kindred groups.
1. Generation in ego's line
2. Sex
3. direct + collateral lines of descent
4. Terms may be classificatory or descriptive
2. Problems of kinship - the social correlates of kinship
+ social facts

II Classification of systems
1. Lineal - systems that segregate the lineal kin from collateral
relatives - ancestors + descendants formerly grouped together differentiated,
2. Collateral systems - distinguish collateral from lineal
kindred as well as collateral from affinal
(3) Affinals - contain terms for collaterals merging with lineals
4. Descriptive systems - merge all kin of same generation
+ same sex under same term

III Criticism of Morgan
A Concept - Morgan assumed only two systems - descriptive + classificatory
thought classificatory rules. Appear from close meeting with
people + with later - Behavior controlling forces merging lineals

(b) Contrasting — 1. many very primitive people no organized
(2) Class-specific sects or exclusively domestic
groups or no subgroups united by descent
3. Some others that if class system exists
merging system is weakest may have
class-specific sects

IV Sociological correlations (generalizations) that may be derived from studies of kinship.

(A) Warner + Brown

1. Every member of a group has fixed relationship that is expressed in a pair of kinship terms which is correlated with a fixed behavior pattern between relatives
2. Unilineal organization correlated with collateral merging systems

~~3~~ (a) may be removed
(b) may be due to separate
(c) may be due to separate

(B) Radcliffe-Brown

1. Given common marriage & specific type of collateral merging nomenclature

IV Types 1. Merging system:
1. Omaha (patrilineal — matrilineal double descent in matrilineal
2. Crow underneath — patrilineal succession to father
Kaffir (called by Rivers) levirate
3. Dravidian etc.

4. Australian
Kariera — mother's mother's brother = father's father's
Aranda — mother's mother's brother = daughter's daughter's patrilineal cousin — Radcliffe-Brown.

V Conclusion
1. Can not be interpreted wholly in sociological principle
(a) & effects
(b) & action of other social factors

2. Generalizations does give definite generalizations

1. Definitions

2. Methods
   A Redfield's method
   B. (1) Class.
      (2) Seminar
   C. Warner's method.
      1. Modern Community
      2. Individual & Society

3. History of Anthropology.
   Each School as to
      1. member & contributions
      2. Problems
      3. Assumptions
      4. Methods
      5. Proof for assumptions
      ~~3. Examples~~
      & solution of problems by use of examples

4. Comparative Institutions
   (1) Theoretical background.
   (2) Institutions
      1. Technology — (a) Individual contributions (b) Classifications
      2. Economic Institution — (a) Classification (b) Division of labor
      3. Family & Kinship — (a) Lowie. Terms & classificat (b) Warner method (c) example of a study
      4. Secret Societies & Age Grading
      5. ~~Division of labor~~ & ~~Class~~ Ranks (Class & Caste)
      6. Political Institutions — (a) (b) Societies Types
      7. Religious Institutions

5. Individual & Society
   A Development of the Child — (a) Piaget (b) Dorkheim (c) Freud. (d) Mead.
   B Society in terms of Personality — (a) Benedict. (b) Linton
   C. Psychological factors in Culture

Coming of Age in Samoa
M. Mead, Morrow & Co, 1928

Problem:

1. Are adolescent disturbances due to physical factors or social factors
2. If it is social factors what are they
3. Do not cultures have patterns.

Method:

1. Comparative - Our & Samoa.

Conclusion

1. Disturbance not due to adolescent physical factor as Samoa adolescent has no disturbance
2. Factors causing difference in Samoa:
   (a) considers of the whole society not individual
   (b) Single standard of morality well defined & few chance to be made therefore less conflicts
   (c) Less frustrations as fewer ideals to be attained
   (d) More frank & open
3. Reasons:
   1. Must teach child how to think, not what to think
   2. More objectivity

Chapter III Types of Marriage

2

1. Monogamy
2. Polygamy
   (a) Polygyny – man with plural wives
      Reasons for it
      1. Substitution of wife's work many wife wanted
      2. Wealth
      3 Fecundity
   b) Polyandry
      (a) fraternal – infanticide & economic reasons
      (b) High bride price
      (c) Levirate
   (c) Sexual Communism (among Australians hypothetical)
      1 group marriage (Marquesas) wife exchanging
      2. Concubinage
Marriage mixed up in Human kinship – be believed that since natural male is after female is natural sibling sex relations – Is a classificatory system kinship system – all males of one generation are called by one name!

Chapter IV The family – a normal couple & their children
Characteristics of families
1. Bilateral – family refers of both parents accepted
2. (a) maybe polygynic
   (b) " polyandric
2 Unilateral
Family is an economic unit
Divorce for various reasons may dissolve marriage
Patrilocal & matrilocal residence
Sexual division of labor.

Chapter V – Kinship terms

~~Natural history of marriage~~

Science - Primitive society

Deals with social organization — i.e. groups into which society is divided, the function of the groups, their mutual relations, and the factors determining their growth.

Purpose of technology

1. Find cause of cultural phenomena - many have gone on
2. One kind of (causal) relation can be grouped the describe content of culture with chronological sequence; show investigation of correlations — — — met in the customs

Method in history

To reconstruct sequence of facts to determine what

(a) Distribution may tell about history

1. social forms
2. genetic relations — (a) relations (b) (c)

Chapter IV

Marriage - family basis of social org but interrelated significantly with numerous other phenomena

A Marriage prohibitions

1. Incest horror is instinctive as to close relatives

alternations of sentiment are cultural

2. Collateral character of marriage

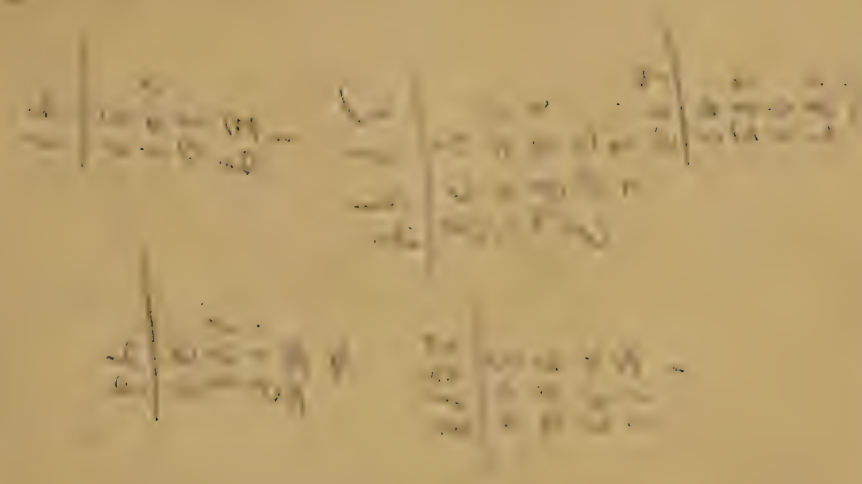
exogamy — mate outside group

endogamy — mate inside group

B Marriage - means of regulating mating by

1. Betrothal
2. Marriage
3. Capture
4. Social contract
5. Professional matchmaking

C Marriage



Comparative Institutions

I Position of social anthropology & study of culture

(A) We can not consider culture in terms of a unilinear evolutionary depiction because it is subject to changes of borrowing and diffusion & independent inventions. Culture does not operate as an organism.

(B) Study behavior or kinds of behavior common to people. These peoples behavior or interrelated. Social scientists are concerned with 2 sets of facts.

1. social behavior — individual behavior. — types of behavior
2. social events — psychology — types of students

II Society & Culture

Events

A. There may be treated by customed order (phenomena or events in chronological order - ecology, archeology & interested in reconstruction of past event.

B Problem about not interested in past. Must have explanation of actual reality as it object. The reality is now of today.

(a) Social facts.

1. Individual — (birth, Marriage, Death.
   Biology, physiology psychology, facts of the life cycle.
2. Society or Culture
   (a) Item does not exist - annual total regardless of society
   (b) Social change.

Facts.

C Assumptions - all these facts are in the natural realm therefore are subject to scientific investigation that will lead to generalizations or laws.

(D) Method.

1. Observations - collection of relevant facts of the selected phenomena - social behavior. (& Description)
2. Analysis - classify and arrange on basis of similarities & differences
3. Obtain generalization from comparison of these classified types.

III Theories about Society (secondary assumptions or postulates)

(A) - Society exist wherever a number of individuals enter into reciprocal relations - in organized sense - interaction of individuals give unity

definition — "society is said to exist wherever people enter into mutually influencing relationships

(B) A society has unity - an organic body is a united system whose organs show close interchange of energies. The great social system or complex of associations exists as these interactions directly & indirectly take place between individuals & group is an objective unity or system judged by the related activities existing (reciprocal actions of the parts).

1. Social groups exist in mental processes - attitudes of individuals are products of mutual determinations and are mutually influencing - this reciprocal influencing creates dynamic relationships between individuals. This relation if harmonious causes unity - antagonistic or non mutual cause disharmony

2. Disharmony & harmony, of course, exist in all social groups.
   Ex - association or dissociation
   integration or differentiation
   cooperation or competition

(C) Society has structure

1. Types of group - & relationship
   (a) Dyadic relationship - relationship between 2 individuals
   (b) Triadic " - " " 3 "
   of course, many more types of relationships as soon as 3 persons added.

2. In a group each relationship effect all units directly or indirectly, and therefore it is very difficult to see cause and effect.

3. Definition - a social structure is a system of relations among individuals part these relations being interconnected and interdependent, these relations being of such a nature that the units involved mutually influence one another.

4. ——— (a) Structure may be organized or unorganized
   (b) Societies are organized

Chapin (1) Institutions

1. Social institutions are sets of acts is composed of repeated forms of interacting individuals in response to elementary needs or drives.

2. Have common reciprocal attitudes which become conventionalized behavior patterns

3. Cultural objects are indicators which embody
   symbolic values and material substance which
   become relevant to behavior conducive to them. (totem pole) ?
4. Cultural objects as utilitarian values are invented and
   become a part of an institutions (capitol building)
5. Method of preserving them is in oral or written
   language.

contributions

1. Evolution of thought among anthropologists. { 1. assumption 2. problems 3. method 4. materials
2. Definition of terms by various anthropologists
3. Study of part of society as done by various anthropologists (comparative institutions
4. Conceptual framework of various anthropologists
   1. Malinowski
   2. R. B.
   3. Benedict
   4. Kroeber
   5. Wissler
   6. Schmidt
   7. Maine + Redfield
   8. Piaget, Durkheim, Freud
   9. Boas, (Steward etc)
   10. Gladwin + Kluckhohn + Bateson, Mead.

Chap. 4.

1.

Criticism of concept of classifying a culture in terms of an individual character (a group personality etc like Benedict)

pg 85.

1. These concept destroy boundaries between individual and habitation - The fallacy involved is that variations in human character are created by habitual methods of reacting to external conditions. Character is the attribute of individual only & since each individual has different physical, sex & age characteristics as well as experiences he can not react in habitual manner to surrounding external conditions and thus all individuals can not become the same character.

2. No basis of comparisons of societies or individuals since institutions give rise to types of individual. Should compare institutions and then compare the end results in the individual

pattern - of observing effects of institutions on the individual

1. effects of stress
2. effects of frustrations
3. effects of security & lack of security

Basic personality structure

1. Techniques of thinking or idea constellations
2. Security system of the individual
3. Super-ego formations - (obedience to discipline
4. Attitudes to supernatural beings (relations to relations to parents).

IV COMPARATIVE Institutions

Background.
Society

Technology.
1. Classification by Hobhouse, Wheeler, Ginsberg
(A) Early
(B) Correlations
Power leads to Position
Social Structure more diffuse
Class & Caste rigid
2. Division of Labor in Society
Organic solidarity = Mechanical solidarity
based on similarity based on cooperation
3. Types.
1. Common groups = kinship.
2. Associative bonds - sex division
3. Occupational diff - age, sex, class & caste
4. Guilds.
5. Class related to personal service
6. Money concept involved
7. Evolution

Secret Societies

Age - Grading Down

Kinship
1. Types. 1. Descriptive
2 Classificatory (American, Polynesian)
based on Terms
1. Fundamental to S.O.
2. Changes Soc. Structure
3. Social integration
4. Closely related organization
2. Problems
1. Kinship — its related relations
2. Relation to other aspects of S.O.
3. Historical & conceptual problems.
Methods or Laws
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6
7
Ex. - Chagnon - son marries granddaughter
son marries is called daughter
Law.
Principle 1. Equivalence of relations.
2 Relationship of generations
3. Principle of reciprocity
4 sex differentiation

Religion
Tylor - R. is (belief in ... of natural and supernatural beings)
that natural relations natural relations
natural relations contain supernatural
Values — ordering of interests (Object etc)
Social Value — ordering of social interests
or ordering of social relations
Related values are social values
Rule — 1 means power is regulative
2 Effect of rule - social functions
3 Types social, economic, religious
4 similarities & differences in Types of rules
5 Self chosen meanings

associations

Political Institutions

Class & Caste

Methods

Redfield

1. Problem of Areal Delimination
2. Problem of Typological Relation in Community Studies - since problem are inherently [illegible] and since subject matter must be used for purpose relevant can be delimited

Determinants of region 2

(a) Interests & meaning of the investigators

(b) a classificatory control (survey)

(c) Malinowski - tracing of a trait

(d) Malebranche cross - reference

(b) subsequent checking of facts

(c) Bracken in research at home.

(e) Spatial basis of organ of research meanings of art & subject and behavior

- Cole - 1. Field Conference.
2. get literature, allen[illegible] & [illegible] & journals.

[~~Problems~~] first meeting

~~Background of Experimental Collection~~
~~Community studies~~ (This meeting)

(1)
Q. How do we collect the data we are to start for?

(2) Q. How to collect that data?

(3) Q. Can the problem of Municipal Problems be solved without a knowledge of the history of the Community under Study?

1. The data about any problem are infinite

2. [illegible] Since [illegible] cannot be [illegible]

(4) Q. Is it necessary to [illegible] the [illegible] before going into it?

(5) Q. Is it necessary to [illegible] [illegible] before [illegible] to [illegible] Closely your data?

(6) is answered by [illegible] 2. [illegible]

DETERMINANTS - FIELD METHODS

I The invariants and tranng g

II Complementary control as knockouts

III The Wahrmonski method

V. Subsequent checking of facts

VI. Broader aim: research at home

VII (?) A. Spatial foci of ourse of research

IV

4. Notebook cross-referencing

(7) B. [illegible]

(1) Field Conferences [illegible]

Shefort, 7B. continued w/ foto by Dr. Cole.

Closer [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Psycho - analysis - by Freud
I Individual and the development
Problem 1. To find out the mental background
of all the phenomena (i.e. - behaviour
of children)
2. To understand what mental
factors cause differences in behaviour
of children

Mental - Early data concerning origin
& emotions of the earliest years
of a child by means of intricate
technique

Development
1. Complete dependence on mother
2. Realization that mother stands not
being exclusively to child - therefore
dependency of nothing
3 Restrain and denies toward nothing
at most of wants — thus, faces
dilemma for the 1st time of
yet retains + loves him more tangible
when mother is absent is generally with father
(who is nothing passing symbol) and rebellion against
authority (i.e. - feels hate toward mother).

The Infantile instinct - life - Food

- Education changes the nature of the child.

- Early childhood drives & emotions ~~are~~ drives for self-fulfilment are ~~they are~~ not learned not the instructive

Description of drives or instincts

1. Drives for food & sensation connected with the mouth - behaviour sucking
2. Drive for ~~and~~ sensations - tongue, ~~mouth~~ movements
3 Drive for muscle sensations - (legs, hands, etc)
4 Drive for ~~sensations~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~skin~~
5 Drives for knowledge & exploration
6 Drive for ~~self~~ (in conflict with ~~other~~ ?)

The following Drives/ ~~Drives~~ ~~are~~ ~~controlled~~ by parents - 1 is blocked
2 Frustration
3 Resistance to

1. Drive for cleanliness - refinement/ ~~or~~ ~~negative~~ or ~~of~~ ~~drives~~ to divorce anal behaviour = ~~drives~~/ ~~energy~~ - primarily = 1. mouth
2 anal
3 Urine - ~~genital~~

Org b

1. Complex mechanism which ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~basis~~ of ~~the~~ ~~development~~
- ~~maternal~~ ~~love~~ and dominance
- dominance of tongue - anger

In ~~the~~ ~~primary~~ ~~process~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~child~~

Method

1. Must have portrayal of human value + system of relations through
2. Good conditions for work
3. Special method of collecting + obtaining documentation by
   (a) [illegible] incidents
   (b) [illegible] of comprehensibility of whole life and of typical behavior
3. The native views, opinions + utterance (subjective state of natives)
   — Find out typical ways of thinking + feeling corresponding to the institutions + culture of a given community + formulate the results in the most convincing manner.

Goal is to grasp the native point of view his relation to life, to realize his vision of his world.

— Generalizations about — the influence on one another of the various aspects of an institution the study of the social + psychological mechanisms on which the institution is based

Books

Boas – Mind of Primitive Man

Benedict – Mgn + Culture

Lowie – Primitive Society

Rivers – The Contact of Culture in Society

Hobhouse, Wheeler + Ginsberg

Forde – Habitat, Economy + Society

Firth – Primitive Economics of NZ Maori – Introduction

Morgan – Ancient Society

Malinowski – Coral Gardens

Mead – Coming of Age in Samoa

~~Mead – Blackberry Winter~~

Mead – Growth + Culture

Radcliffe-Brown – Andaman Islanders

Durkheim – Elementary Forms of Religious Life

~~Durkheim – Division of Labor in Society~~

Dawson + Gelby – Introduction to Sociology – Chapter 1

Becker, Howard – Social Thought + Emotion (Part Three) pp. 1-16

Benedict – Patterns of Culture

Hogbin – Law + Order in Polynesia – Malinowski

Linton – Tree of Culture

Linton – Study of Man

~~Redfield~~ – Folk Culture of Yucatan

Redfield – Folk Society

Maine – Ancient Law

Morgan – Systems of Consanguinity + Affinity of the Human Family

Lowie – History of Ethnological Theory

Lowie – Primitive Society

Cohen + Nagel – Introduction to Logic + Scientific Method

Boas – Anthropology + Modern Life

Park – Human Nature + Collective Behavior

Piaget – Moral Judgment of the Child (last 100 pages)

1. Folk Society

2. Primitive Society

3. Individual Behavior

4. Comparative Institutions

5. Family

6. Primary Groups

Bacteriologists

Rabinowitsch — Culture — Exp. Inv. Rev
" the group & the individual in
functional analysis — Am. Anat. 37

Leyburn — Serial Change, Exp. Inv. Rev.

Sanborn — Structural analysis of Variety — Am. Anat. 1923

Hammett — Am. J. Physiology v XI — 1905-6

Hedgcock — Arteria I — 1930-1
of the relation of function of several structures

P. B — Functions Exp. Inv. Rev.
Primitive Sense Exp. Inv.

Wheeler — Conte, Exp. Inv.

Hammett — Exp. Inv. Rev. v II Hist. Anat. Sp. Phys.

Warren — American Anat. Assn. Am. J. Anat.
1936 —

Kluckhohn — Vol 38 — 1938

Kroeber — Vol 37 No 9 1935

R B. — Journal of Gen. Psych. Vol 20

R. B — Am. Anthro. Vol 37 no 3

Hoskins — Exp. Inv. Rev. — Kinship

Benedict — Exp. Inv. Rev. — Oceanic

Note on Spencer. — 296 Exp. Inv. Rev.

— "Concerned ideas of natural selection
6 years before Darwin
1850 — Social ~~Statics~~ States on social organism
government evolved from primeval
simplicity to ~~increasing~~ complexity &
differentiation

Maine – Village Communities in the East & West
(Chapts II & III) John Murray, London 1890

Lecture I – The East & the Study of Jurisprudence

Aim
1. analysation of kinship
2. principle of law
3. Comparison of the laws of various communities

Comparison of Teutonic Township & village Community of India
have resemblance too strong to accidental common
(a) families united by kinship
(b) a company of persons interesting joint ownership of land
(c) Distribution is the same.
(d) ideas about debts & relationship the same.

14.

"A great number of the bodies of customs observable in India are strikingly alike in their most important features & leave no room for doubt that they have somehow been formed on some common model and pattern

Early law of Status & succession to intestate

Lecture II – Sources of Indian Law
– Individual has almost no power of disposing of his property

Lecture III – Individual from collective property

Austin Our law (English – a law, i.e. ... is a command of a sovereign to political superiors or subjects. It imposes on them subjects an obligation or duty and threatens a penalty (or sanction) in the event of disobedience.

Indian – no right or duty in an Indian community
– no superiors or sovereign enforces sanctions but the whole group does – every infraction of a rule is, also, considered a sin.
– Chiefs are not rulers but arbitrators or judges
– usage takes place of law
– rules are numerous in some dept. scanty in others, with English influence, usage that were numerous become less so than shows England was once like India

Lecture IV - The Eastern village Community

Primitive law as sources of law. Authority, Custom or chance — not Contract with governed.

" - the customary rules securing the interdependence and mutual responsibility of the members of an Indian community: simply as kinsfolk, brotherhood and a voluntary association.

Maine - Ancient Law
1861 H. Holt & Co., N.Y.

(A) "Unit of an ancient society was the family & of a modern society the individual;"
Therefore ancient law should be
1. Framed to be adjust to a system of small independent corporations (& society)
2. It is ceremonious
3. Is perpetual & unalienable
4. Deals with ind. as a member of group not an ind. who alone is responsible (extended family + local contiguity)
5. Duties of Relationship chiefly balanced by his rights

Concept of Cognate & Agnate Kin
Cognate - bilateral
Agnate - unilateral

(B) Relation of members of a society from one of status to one of contract
- "been a movement from Status to Contract

The Andaman Islanders
by A. R. Brown, Cambridge at University Press, 1922

Introductions

Andaman Islands consist of Great & Little Andaman,
1. Great Andaman - Middle Burator Islands } divided by rivers
(a) Area - 140 by 20 miles
(a) Contour - good harbors, reefs - high peaks (hills)
2. Little Andaman.
(a) Area 26 by 16 miles
(b) Contour some of hills
3 Weather - rain & Monsoon winds
4. Flora & Fauna general
(a) Flora - dense tropical forest.
(b) Fauna - coral cut, pigs, rats, bees, flowers snakes & lizards

History of Andamanese:
(a) Negritos related to Semang & Philippine group arrived long time ago by land (?) Direct descendants of this, long & earliest of negroid Negritos - have had no contact with other groups like Semang & Ainu,
(b) Burmese visit by Arab Polo ~ changing they were cannibals
(c) 1788 Established penal colony

Caribbean characteristics
1. Physical ~~type~~ resemblance throughout
2. Culture is different between Great & Little A.
Language

Population Decrease

Social Organization

- what is called of interest is the development & the spread of these bodies as it existed before the European occupation of the island.

— Native Samoa an independent & autonomous local groups - occasional relations between groups.

Local group made up of a body of kin who lived on same village ground, — most important unit. not much difference between languages

— Better division of local groups made on basis of
1. coast dwellers - fish economy & canoe builders
2. forest dwellers - plant economy & cultivators

— local group divided into families
men & wife & children (adopted or theirs own)

Independent local groups consisted (usually between 50 people in a group - membership in a group is voluntary)

modern depletion of groups are results of competing places - Samoa complex in that they move from camp to camp due to sanitation, death, food supply, Forest dwellers have single dwelling main, movable houses next of year, Communal but at meeting places

In village have dancehall, workers house & family huts & dance ground.

— Property ownership as to trees - fruit
- ownership belong to man who owns chief
- land or part of that owned by families

Inheritance of names & fulfillment of requests to die speaking (Work) as to land - be severely important
(Division of labor due to ages
Food also personal or personal products

INDICES ON SKULL

1. Length-breadth (b/l)

ultradolicho	x - 64.9
hyper "	65.0 - 69.9
dolicho	70.0 - 74.9
meso	75.0 - 79.9
brachy	80.0 - 84.9
hyperbrachy	85.0 - 89.9
ultra "	90.0 - x

2. Length-height (h/l)

chamae	x - 69.9
ortho	70.0 - 74.9
hypsi	75.0 - x

3. Breadth-height (h/b)

tapeino	x - 91.9
metrio	92.0 - 97.9
acro	98.0 - x

4. Length-auric. height (oh/l)

chamae	x - 57.9
ortho	58.0 - 62.9
hypsi	63.0 - x

5. Breadth-auric. height (oh/b)

tapeino	x - 79.9
metrio	80.0 - 85.9
acro	86.0 - x

6. Trans. fronto-parietal (min. f/b)

stenometop.	x - 65.9
metrio	66.0 - 68.9
eury	69.0 - x

7. Total facial (h/b)

hypereuryprosop.	x - 79.9
eury "	80.0 - 84.9
meso "	85.0 - 89.9
lepto "	90.0 - 94.9
hyperlepto "	95.0 - x

8. Upper facial (uh/b)

hypereuryen	x - 44.9
euryen	45.0 - 49.9
mesen	50.0 - 54.9
lepten	55.0 - 59.9
hyperlepten	60.0 - x

INDICES ON HEAD

1. Length-breadth

dolicho	x - 75.9
meso	76.0 - 80.9
brachy	81.0 - 85.4
hyperbrachy	85.5 - x

2. _____

3. _____

4. Length-auric. height

chamae	x - 78.9
ortho	57.7 - 62.5
hypsi	62.6 - x

5. Breadth-auric. height

chamae	x - 57.6
metrio	79.0 - 84.9
acro	85.0 - x

6. _____

7. Morph. total face

hypereuryprosop.	x - 78.9
eury "	79.0 - 83.9
meso "	84.0 - 87.9
lepto "	88.0 - 92.9
hyperlepto "	93.0 - x

8. Morph. upper face

hypereuryen	x - 42.9
euryen	43.0 - 47.9
mesen	48.0 - 52.9
lepten	53.0 - 56.9
hyperlepten	57.0 - x

INDICES ON SKULL

9. Orbital (max-front) (h/b)

chamaeconch	x- 75.9
meso "	76.0 - 84.9
hypsi "	85.0 - x

Orbital (dacryon) (h/b)

chamaeconch*	x - 82.9
meso "	83.0 - 88.9
hypsi "	89.0 - x

10. Nasal (b/h)

leptorrhine	x - 46.9
meso "	47.0 - 50.9
chamae " (*)	51.0 - 57.9
hyperchamaerrhine	58.0 - x

(Broca has meso = 48-52.9)

11. Palato-alveolar (pro-alv/em-em)

dolichuranic	x - 109.9
meso "	110.0 - 114.9
brachy "	115.0 - x

12. Palatal (or-sta/eūdo-eūdo)

leptostaphylic	x - 79.9
meso "	80.0 - 84.9
brachy "	85.0 - x

13. Gnathic (ba-na/ba-pro)

orthognathous	x - 97.9
mesog "	98.0 - 102.9
prog "	103.0 - x

14. Total profile angle (na-pr)

hyperprognathous	x - 69.9°
prog "	70.0 - 79.9
mesog "	80.0 - 84.0
orthog "	85.0 - 92.9
hyperorthog"	93.0° - x

*also micro-, meso-, and megaseme
(*) also platyrrhine

INDICES ON HEAD

9. _____

10. Nasal

hyperleptorrhine	x - 54.9
lepto "	55.0 - 69.9
meso "	70.0 - 84.9
chamae " (*)	85.0 - 99.9
hyperchamae "	100.0 - x

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14** _____

**See next page
(*) also platyrrhine

INDICES ON SKULL

15. Nasal profile angle (na-nsp)

hyperprognathous	x - 69.9°
prog "	70.0 - 79.9
mesog "	80.0 - 84.0
orthog "	85.0 - 92.9
hyperorthog"	93.0° - x

16. Alveolar profile angle (pre-nsp)

ultraprognathous	x - 59.9°
hyperprog "	60.0 - 69.9
prog "	70.0 - 79.9
mesog "	80.0 - 84.9
orthog "	85.0 - 92.9
hyperorthog"	93.0° - x

17. Dental index (P1-M3/ba-na)

microdont	x - 41.9
mesodont	42.0 - 44.0
megadont	44.0 - x

INDICES ON HEAD

15**_____

16**_____

17. _____

- -

**14, 15, 16 not reliable on living except, perhaps, 14.

PALAEOLITHIC CULTURE SEQUENCE.

		WESTERN EUROPE	CENTRAL EUROPE	EASTERN EUROPE	THE NEAR EAST
WÜRM II GLACIAL	U III	MAGDALENIAN VI " V " IV " III " II " I CRESSWELL-IAN GRIMALD-IAN	UPPER MAGDALENIAN HAMBURGIAN MAGDALENIAN IV	MAGDALENIAN ATLITIAN-LIKE	NAIUFIAN SEBILIAN III " II ORANIAN GRAVETTIAN ATLIT-IAN ATERIAN MID AURIGNACIAN LOWER " SEBELIAN I
WÜRM INTER-GLACIAL		UPPER SOLUTREAN MIDDLE " LOWER " GRAVETTIAN MIDDLE AURIGNACIAN [PERIGORDIAN] CHATALPERRONIAN COMBE CAPELLE	LOWER MAGDALENIAN UPPER AURIGNACIAN MIDDLE SOLUTREAN GRAVETTIAN PRIMITIVE SOLUTREAN CHATALPERRONIAN	GENERALIZED UPPER AURIGNACIAN GRAVETTIAN (EASTERN) MIDDLE AURIGNACIAN.	UPPER LEVALLOIS - MOUSTERIAN
WÜRM I GLACIAL		LEVALLOIS VII " VI "TYPE" MOUSTERIAN	PRIMITIVE AURIG-NACIAN (MOUSTERIAN)	EARLY AURIGNACIAN	
RISS-WÜRM INTER-GLACIAL	U II	COMBE-CAPELLE LEVALLOIS V " IV " III MOUSTERIAN MICOQUIAN TAYACIAN II		FINAL ACHEULIAN.	LOWER LEVALLOIS - MOUSTERIAN
RISS GLACIAL	U I				UPPER ACHEULIAN MICOQUIAN TAYACIAN (CHATALPERRONIAN POINTS)
MINDEL-RISS INTER-GLACIAL.	M II	ACHEULIAN V " IV " III " II " I LEVALLOIS II " I TAYACIAN I CLACTONIAN	ACHEULIAN LEVALLOIS II LEVALLOIS I		LOWER ACHEULIAN
MINDEL GLACIAL	M I	CLACTONIAN III CLACTONIAN II			ABBEVILLIAN
GUNZ-MINDEL INTER-GLACIAL	L II	ABBEVILLIAN CLACTONIAN I PRE-CHELLEAN CROMERIAN	ABBEVILLIAN		ABBEVILLIAN CLACTONIAN ?
GUNZ GLACIAL	L I	IPSWICHIAN			

J.N. EMERSON.